

BISHOPS TALK.

Leaders of Methodism Tell Why the \$20,000,000 Thank Offering Is Needed.

HOW THE MOVEMENT STARTED

Bishop Andrews Outlines Its History and the Work Now Being Done—It Will Be Used to Endow Educational Institutions, to Raise Debts on Churches and Build New Ones, and for Homes and Orphanages.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Representative Methodists filled the church at Twentieth and Spring Garden streets last evening to listen to three bishops deliver addresses in the interest of the \$20,000,000 thank offering with which the church will celebrate the opening of the twentieth century. The senior bishop, Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman, presided. Bishop E. G. Andrews was the first speaker. He said:

"The subject of a twentieth century memorial was presented to the general conference of 1886, but it was smothered in a committee room. In 1888 the late Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne sent some articles to the church press urging the matter. Meantime our Wesleyan brethren across the sea were planning for a \$5,000,000 thank offering. At the bishops' meeting a year ago the initiative was taken in the appointment of a commission. This commission has selected a general secretary, who is busy throughout the church calling attention to this work.

"First, we are to reconsecrate our lives to the service of Christ. And then we expect to raise \$20,000,000 by the close of 1901, with which we will strengthen our educational institutions, enlarge city missions, cancel church debts, set aside endowments for worn-out ministers, build hospitals, orphanages, and other charitable institutions. There will be no common fund. Each cause will make its own appeal.

"Preparations are now going on in behalf of this thank offering in many cities, which give promise of large success.

"The father of the Chautauque movement, Bishop John H. Vincent, was the next speaker. He said:

"As time moves on we come to new resolves. We are accustomed to new year's and birthdays, but we are especially privileged to close one century and begin another. To children it will mean little, but to us who have thought and wrought it is fraught with the deepest interest. The church has decided to use this time to call the church to thank offerings. Unfortunately that it must take a money shape? Not so. Where a man puts his money, that is where his heart is. Unfortunately that much of the money must go to church debts? Why, that means so much greater hope for the next generation.

"But we must use this time of memorial in remembrance also. Must learn again the elements and the men who made the history of our great church. Personal remembrance is in place, too. We should go back to where we bowed and gave ourselves to Christ and the church. I never think of Methodism as a modern movement. Wesley re-established the apostolic church. If we imitate our fathers we will be enthusiastic. In a book read lately I found five fundamental doctrines of Christianity: The fatherhood of God, the saviorhood of Jesus, the friendship of the Holy Spirit, the supremacy of love and the victorious power of grace. Methodist pulpits must ring with these doctrines.

"And then we must emphasize the dignity and power of the city. Wesley spurned all sacerdotalism. All ministers, from pastors to bishops, are but servants with the kings and prelates of Jesus Christ.

"We are set to do the world good. We must stand as a force in real reform. It is possible to have such a church that politicians will fear. The church, this coming century, must make herself such that politicians will consult her instead of the church consulting them.

"We must, as workers, work for units. We are killed with masses and great crowds. The doctor, dentist, insurance can, conductor on the train, all study units. The value of a Sunday School is the value of its units. The value of a church is the value of its units. We must reach the little units. We must emphasize infant baptism and parental responsibility. Then we must reach the suffering and needy units."

Bishop Charles A. Fowler was the next speaker. He said: "A great guest is at the door waiting for a welcome. This century waits to make room for that guest. It is right we should go forth with thanksgiving and give thanks. We have much to be thankful for. Our church came into the century with only 100,000 scattered members, she goes out of the century with 100,000 ministers, local and traveling, and 5,000,000 members and 25,000,000 adherents. Then we had a few pulpits in log huts, school houses and a church here and there. Now we have out of the century with \$200,000,000 worth of the best church property of the land. Out of all these churches and these colleges and all these enlarged institutions there came to us increased obligations to do more.

"Much of this thank offering ought to go to endow and in every way strengthen our colleges and universities. The church cannot compromise. God says, 'I will be a Father to the fatherless and a Father to the orphan.' We must be ready to meet the enemy on any field.

"Christianity has always met her enemies on their own field. To-day we are having a most scholarly and gentlemanly and candid opposition to the old faith, and candid men have drifted into skepticism, and these men cannot be reached by the simple assertion of dogma in the old way. The issue is a life or death struggle whether we will or not. We must go into battle and meet the enemy on his own field. Everywhere there is the college and the high school. There are 400,000 teachers in them, ten times as many as were citizens in Athens in the days of her glory. The common people are catching the spirit of doubt from the opposition. Old wooden hulks are no use in this modern battle. We must go into the fight of

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INFANT HEALTH SENT FREE

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With the best equipments. We must have \$10,000,000 to endow and strengthen our educational forces. There is nothing we ought not to give gladly to strengthen our defenses. We are going to meet and vanquish infidel scholarship. Christianity has always won; she will win again."

THE MINISTER'S BAD TEMPER.

Reason the Third Floor Flat Lady Needed an Extra Supply of Ice.

New York Sun: From the cavernous depths of the shaft he had already yelled "Ice" in a way to assure each flat dweller that it was he and none other. But the third-floor lady evidently wanted to be quite certain on a matter of so much importance, for she opened the door and put her head into the shaft and asked: "Is that you, ice-man? Oh, is that you?" Her voice was husky, owing to a bad cold or perhaps to something else. Yet none the less it was not difficult in all the other flats on the same shaft to hear her remarks.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the ice-man, for he had learned that in that instance it was just as well to subordinate his own personality.

"Well, you can send up two lumps of ice this morning. I want one to crack."

"I can send you up a box of cracked ice for you, and all you will have to do will be to sprinkle the salt on it as you put it in the freezer. How'll that do, ma'am?"

"I ain't going to freeze ice cream," replied the third-floor lady, tartly.

"And I don't need your way of doing things. You send up a small lump for my refrigerator, and then you can send me up a big lump to keep me in cracked ice all day, and that's how I want it. Now, do you understand?"

"My! But you must have the lovely head, ma'am!" said the ice-man, to whom heads and ice cream freezers are all one so long as they bring him business; yet there was more than a suspicion of envy in his tone.

"Oh, me! oh, my; but you'd better believe it," replied the third-floor lady.

"I had a bad attack last night of my old enemy. I'd have been all right if it hadn't been for the bad temper of the minister that lives across the hall from me. A minister's got no call getting angry; it's forbidden in his ordination vows of somewhere. Sure! I ain't there a text 'Let not your anger passions rise, for 'tis their nature to.' I know it's somewhere, but I've forgotten the chapter and verse just now. And any way, if a minister does get angry he's got a call to pitch it into nobody but his own parishioners. He's got a right to leave me alone, I'm sure; I don't go to his church."

"How big a lump shall I send up for you to crack, ma'am?" asked the ice-man, who had a professional antipathy to orthodoxy because it threatened the ultimate ruin of his business.

"The biggest you've got in your wagon," was the prompt response, "but hold on a bit, until I tell you about this attack of my old trouble and then you can see how much ice I need. It's a dreadful thing to have your nerves that high strung, particularly when the minister that lives across the hall from you has got such a temper. Well, when I got home last night I was feeling fine. There wasn't an ache or a pain in my whole body. Well, I had something on the ice; I always keep a little something in case of sickness, but it wasn't half enough. So I sat down at my piano. Now mind you, it wasn't a bit later than 11 o'clock, and a body has a perfect right to play on the piano, particularly if her tastes are musical. Then I began to see if I could play the bass solos of this rag-time music. You know the bass is just the same in all of them, and if you once get that learned you've got half of all the latest songs even before they come out. I was going along fine when I heard the greatest kind of a noise in the minister's flat across the hall from me. Maybe he threw a chair across the room, but then I thought he may have accidentally knocked it over and I wouldn't let on as though I knew it, so he wouldn't know that I heard how clumsy he is."

"Suppose I send up two five-cent lumps and another five-cent lump ready cracked? Then you can get it all in your refrigerator and can use it as you need."

"Don't be in such a rush," replied the customer. "How'll you know how much to give me until you know how much I need? And that's what I'm telling you. So just then the janitor came along to put out the lights in the hall and I remembered that there wasn't half enough on the ice and I had used it all up anyway, and I gave him the can and the price and he said he'd go out for me. While he was gone I got looking over an old valise that my husband used to carry and there were some letters in it I didn't like. Now I wasn't going to keep a thing like that in the house to remind me of the saucy mix that wrote those letters in the old way. So I took the valise out into the hall and kicked it down stairs. It stopped on the landing below; so I went down onto that landing and kicked it down another flight. I'd have kicked it all the way down, but I have to be careful of my health and those stairs do catch my temper. Then when I got my door shut what does this minister do? He sneaks out in the hall and he sets that valise

THE GROWING OF COFFEE.

The Difficulties and Discouragements of Its Cultivation.

"I have been coffee planting for the last twenty years," says a Jamaica planter, "and during that time I have twice seen a fluctuation of prices of 60 per cent; and the large differences in values, combined with a very great uncertainty as to crops—these being dependent upon the proper distribution of the rainfall, and not upon the cultivation—make coffee planting difficult. When I say the crop is not dependent upon the cultivation, I mean that, however good the cultivation may be, without proper weather there will be no crop. With practically the same acreage as now—i. e., 350 acres—my crops have ranged from 250 sacks of 50 pounds (in one year) 154 sacks. The best seasons may be said to be: A dry January and February to rest the trees after the previous crop; rains to bring out blossoms; the best is a general bloom in April; then good rains in May, and a hot too hot July and August. If the latter months are hot, the crop is likely to be burnt before it is mature. The low prices are attributable to the immense production of coffee in Java, Ceylon, and other countries. When once coffee growing is well established, 350 acres (48 pounds) per acre may be expected, and this return should last for fifteen years at least. It may vary considerably from year to year; thus, after a very heavy crop, say 6 cwts., or even 7 cwts per acre, the return would be proportionately small; still 4 cwts. per acre should be about the return in good land, and without fertilizers, should last fifteen years. In this part of the island, the coffee is planted in rows, twenty-five years after the first bearing, say twenty-five years from the time of planting.

"Speaking roughly, the cost of land, fencing, planting, cultivation and other expenses, should come to 75 per acre by the end of the fifth year—that is the year when one may reasonably expect a crop; a small crop would be expected possibly the third or fourth year, but it is not good practice to expect a crop until the fifth year. After that, a fair estimate of the cultivation, reaping and curing of the crop per acre, including 10 per cent for supervision and 10 per cent for extras, is \$24.33 a return of 4 cwts. of clean coffee for it for sale.

"The price of land varies very much, but generally speaking 35 an acre has been considered fair value. Of course, there are lands to be had at much lower prices; the government, for instance, has sold some lands at 10 shillings per acre, but this should be done sparingly, as undergrowth is not good for the trees. The climate here has averaged 72 degrees F. in the shade for years. In the summer it rarely goes above 80 degrees F. We have two rainy seasons—one in May and one in October.

"It is always healthy in the coffee-growing districts, as the best altitude for that industry is between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. In this parish (Manchester) we are dependent on the water supply on rain caught in tanks."

The Forgotten Store.

Philadelphia Record: It is characteristic of the American people that while they are more or less lavish in the adornment of their homes, and in ministering to their family needs and comforts, they are not inclined to pay extortionate prices. That is to say, they demand the worth of their money.

It is this controlling sentiment of self-preservation financially which impels them to turn to the advertising columns of a reliable newspaper for information as to goods and prices. Many intending purchasers may have a favorite store in mind; but if there be no business announcements to tell of it, while scores of other establishments are extensively and alluringly advertised, that one particular store is certain to be ignored.

Why He Tore His Hair.

An editor who is well known in Fleet street once began a leading article thus:

"To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Louis Philippe."

The editor's writing was not of the clearest, so when he received the proof it ran:

"To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Sam Phillips."

Having reproved the printer, he went home, but the next morning he turned up to the article, which he considered better than usual, he tore his hair, for it began thus:

"To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Sam Phillips. Who the dickens is Sam Phillips?"—Spare Moments.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. L. Riddle, a lady of 45, by the doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure her. It took seven bottles, but she was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at the Logan Drug Co.'s drug store.

FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry Washed, Starched and Dried 5 cents per pound.

Flat Work, Washed and Ironed, 5 cents per pound.

All hand work finished 10 cents per pound.

Home Steam Laundry.

COINAGE OF WORDS.

Confession of "The Marvel." Burdette and Munkittrick.

Chautauquan: Donald G. Mitchell (The Marvel): "I cannot just now recall any of my offenses in the line of new coinage of words, but do not doubt I have committed such—and would do so again, if only without sacrifice of meaning—a short word was to supplant a long one or a single word stand for a double one. Yet I have a large horror of these new coinages which spring from scholastic bounce or pedagogical conceit."

R. K. Munkittrick: "I don't know the word coined—a word that is, invented. I have made such coinages with handschoflet, also soblet, to rhyme with goblet, and corn-coblet, and I have once spoken of something or other, but I put on my head and you send up plenty and I'll put it by in the stationary tub. But up to last night I always thought that ministers took vows not to get angry and show their bad temper. Be sure and have that extra lump big enough."

Robert J. Burdette: "Coined words! I have made a little study of them myself, always with disappointing results. I always run across them, after discovering them, somewhere about 100 years before the birth of their inventor. I once coined a name away back in 1876 for one of my so-called humorous characters—Bilderback. I put the Bilderback family in focus print for several years. One night, about 1887, I lectured on the Bilderback family. I told one of my Bilderback stories. The audience was convulsed with more mirth than the story called for. After the lecture I was introduced to about a dozen Bilderbacks, who enjoyed my story more than any one else."

WHEELING WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Weekly Change of Quotations in all Lines of Local Trade.

Office of the Intelligencer, Wheeling, Nov. 7.

Provisions.

Flour—Fancy roller mill winter wheat, wood at \$3.85 per barrel; paper at \$3.65 per barrel; spring wheat, Minnesota, \$4.25 in cotton sacks; \$4.15 per barrel; \$4.05 in paper sacks; Java, \$3.65; Gold Corn flour \$4.25 in cotton, or \$4.05 in paper; Loyal \$4.25; \$3.50; Reliance, \$4.10 in wood; \$3.90 in paper; Pillsbury \$4.10 in paper; \$4.30 in cotton at \$1.25.

Syrups—Choice sugar syrups, 57c; Fancy drips 55c; Silver drips 53c; New Orleans molasses, choice new crop, 35c; prime 33c; fair, 28c; mixed good, New Orleans, 25c; bakers' good, 23c.

Produce—Choice C. hams 94c; medium hams 92c; small hams 10c; S. C. breakfast bacon 75c; shoulders 7c; dried, 6c; ordinary beef 15c; ham dried beef 15c; knuckles 15c; family meat, 5c; ground beef, 3c; bologna, 3c.

Lard—Pure refined B. tierce, 64c; 50-lb. tins, 63c; the advance for smaller packages is as follows: 50-lb. tins 4c over tierce; fancy tins 5c; 20-lb. tins 5c; 10-lb. tins, 5c; 5-lb. tins 5c; 2-lb. tins 5c.

Sugars—Cultivo 5.62c; cubes, 5.37c; powdered 5.30c; granulated standard 5.24c; American A. 4.74c; standard fine granulated 5.24c; standard confection 5.10c; Columbian 4.96c; standard Windsor 4.74c; white extra 4.69c; extra C. 4.37c; fruit sugar 3.99c.

Coffee—Green coffee, fancy Golden Rio, 15c; fancy green 15c; choice green 14c; roasting grades 14c; Java, 14c; C. hams, 10c; Arbuckle & Co.'s roasted 10c; Lion, 9.54c; bulk roasted 9c; Old Government Java, bulk roasted 8c; Mocha and Java 28c; A grade Rio 28c.

Teas—Yong, 20c; Oolong, 20c; Gunpowder, 20c; Imperial, 40c; Japan, 20c; Oolong 17c; Son-chang, 20c.

Candles—Star full weight 10c; Paraffine, per lb., 9c; Electric Light, per lb., 9c.

Vinegar—Choice cider 12c; per gallon; standard city brands 10c; per gallon; country, 12c; per gallon, as to quality.

Cheese—Full cream 13c; 14c; Sweetened 12c; Limburger 12c; factory 11c; 12c.

Flash—No. 2 mackerel, 10 fish, 75 lbs., \$1.50; No. 3 extra mackerel, 10 fish, 50 lbs., \$1.00; No. 2, 50 lbs., \$1.00; No. 3, 50 lbs., \$1.00; No. 2, large 100 lbs., \$1.00.

Seeds—Timothy 1 1/2c; 20c per bushel; clover, small seed, 3c; 3c per 50 lbs.

Salt—No. 1 per barrel, 10c; extra per barrel, 12c; dairy, fine, five-bushel sacks, 4c; 3c; single do., 2c.

Grain and Feed.

Grain—Wheat, 65c, new or old. Old corn, 40c; 42c per bushel; new corn, 30c; 35c. Oats out of store, western corn, 35c per bushel; home corn, 28c; 30c per bushel.

Feed—Bran 17c; 18c per ton; middlings 17c; 18c per ton. Hay, No. 1 timothy, baled, 10c; mowed, 8c; 9c; timothy hay, loose, 3c; 4c; straw, wheat, baled, 2c; straw, oat, loose, 2c.

Fruits and Produce.

Butter—Creamery, 1-lb. prints, 15c; 20c; 25c; country, 10c; 12c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh in case 20c; 21c per dozen.

Fruits—Grapes, 13c; 14c per basket; apples, 1 1/2c; 2c; Quinces, 3c; 4c; peaches, 10c; 12c; 15c; 20c; 25c; 30c; 35c; 40c; 45c; 50c; 55c; 60c; 65c; 70c; 75c; 80c; 85c; 90c; 95c; 1.00; 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; 1.25; 1.30; 1.35; 1.40; 1.45; 1.50; 1.55; 1.60; 1.65; 1.70; 1.75; 1.80; 1.85; 1.90; 1.95; 2.00; 2.05; 2.10; 2.15; 2.20; 2.25; 2.30; 2.35; 2.40; 2.45; 2.50; 2.55; 2.60; 2.65; 2.70; 2.75; 2.80; 2.85; 2.90; 2.95; 3.00; 3.05; 3.10; 3.15; 3.20; 3.25; 3.30; 3.35; 3.40; 3.45; 3.50; 3.55; 3.60; 3.65; 3.70; 3.75; 3.80; 3.85; 3.90; 3.95; 4.00; 4.05; 4.10; 4.15; 4.20; 4.25; 4.30; 4.35; 4.40; 4.45; 4.50; 4.55; 4.60; 4.65; 4.70; 4.75; 4.80; 4.85; 4.90; 4.95; 5.00; 5.05; 5.10; 5.15; 5.20; 5.25; 5.30; 5.35; 5.40; 5.45; 5.50; 5.55; 5.60; 5.65; 5.70; 5.75; 5.80; 5.85; 5.90; 5.95; 6.00; 6.05; 6.10; 6.15; 6.20; 6.25; 6.30; 6.35; 6.40; 6.45; 6.50; 6.55; 6.60; 6.65; 6.70; 6.75; 6.80; 6.85; 6.90; 6.95; 7.00; 7.05; 7.10; 7.15; 7.20; 7.25; 7.30; 7.35; 7.40; 7.45; 7.50; 7.55; 7.60; 7.65; 7.70; 7.75; 7.80; 7.85; 7.90; 7.95; 8.00; 8.05; 8.10; 8.15; 8.20; 8.25; 8.30; 8.35; 8.40; 8.45; 8.50; 8.55; 8.60; 8.65; 8.70; 8.75; 8.80; 8.85; 8.90; 8.95; 9.00; 9.05; 9.10; 9.15; 9.20; 9.25; 9.30; 9.35; 9.40; 9.45; 9.50; 9.55; 9.60; 9.65; 9.70; 9.75; 9.80; 9.85; 9.90; 9.95; 1.00; 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; 1.25; 1.30; 1.35; 1.40; 1.45; 1.50; 1.55; 1.60; 1.65; 1.70; 1.75; 1.80; 1.85; 1.90; 1.95; 2.00; 2.05; 2.10; 2.15; 2.20; 2.25; 2.30; 2.35; 2.40; 2.45; 2.50; 2.55; 2.60; 2.65; 2.70; 2.75; 2.80; 2.85; 2.90; 2.95; 3.00; 3.05; 3.10; 3.15; 3.20; 3.25; 3.30; 3.35; 3.40; 3.45; 3.50; 3.55; 3.60; 3.65; 3.70; 3.75; 3.80; 3.85; 3.90; 3.95; 4.00; 4.05; 4.10; 4.15; 4.20; 4.25; 4.30; 4.35; 4.40; 4.45; 4.50; 4.55; 4.60; 4.65; 4.70; 4.75; 4.80; 4.85; 4.90; 4.95; 5.00; 5.05; 5.10; 5.15; 5.20; 5.25; 5.30; 5.35; 5.40; 5.45; 5.50; 5.55; 5.60; 5.65; 5.70; 5.75; 5.80; 5.85; 5.90; 5.95; 6.00; 6.05; 6.10; 6.15; 6.20; 6.25; 6.30; 6.35; 6.40; 6.45; 6.50; 6.55; 6.60; 6.65; 6.70; 6.75; 6.80; 6.85; 6.90; 6.95; 7.00; 7.05; 7.10; 7.15; 7.20; 7.25; 7.30; 7.35; 7.40; 7.45; 7.50; 7.55; 7.60; 7.65; 7.70; 7.75; 7.80; 7.85; 7.90; 7.95; 8.00; 8.05; 8.10; 8.15; 8.20; 8.25; 8.30; 8.35; 8.40; 8.45; 8.50; 8.55; 8.60; 8.65; 8.70; 8.75; 8.80; 8.85; 8.90; 8.95; 9.00; 9.05; 9.10; 9.15; 9.20; 9.25; 9.30; 9.35; 9.40; 9.45; 9.50; 9.55; 9.60; 9.65; 9.70; 9.75; 9.80; 9.85; 9.90; 9.95; 1.00; 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; 1.25; 1.30; 1.35; 1.40; 1.45; 1.50; 1.55; 1.60; 1.65; 1.70; 1.75; 1.80; 1.85; 1.90; 1.95; 2.00; 2.05; 2.10; 2.15; 2.20; 2.25; 2.30; 2.35; 2.40; 2.45; 2.50; 2.55; 2.60; 2.65; 2.70; 2.75; 2.80; 2.85; 2.90; 2.95; 3.00; 3.05; 3.10; 3.15; 3.20; 3.25; 3.30; 3.35; 3.40; 3.45; 3.50; 3.55; 3.60; 3.65; 3.70; 3.75; 3.80; 3.85; 3.90; 3.95; 4.00; 4.05; 4.10; 4.15; 4.20; 4.25; 4.30; 4.35; 4.40; 4.45; 4.50; 4.55; 4.60; 4.65; 4.70; 4.75; 4.80; 4.85; 4.90; 4.95; 5.00; 5.05; 5.10; 5.15; 5.20; 5.25; 5.30; 5.35; 5.40; 5.45; 5.50; 5.55; 5.60; 5.65; 5.70; 5.75; 5.80; 5.85; 5.90; 5.95; 6.00; 6.05; 6.10; 6.15; 6.20; 6.25; 6.30; 6.35; 6.40; 6.45; 6.50; 6.55; 6.60; 6.65; 6.70; 6.75; 6.80; 6.85; 6.90; 6.95; 7.00; 7.05; 7.10; 7.15; 7.20; 7.25; 7.30; 7.35; 7.40; 7.45; 7.50; 7.55; 7.60; 7.65; 7.70; 7.75; 7.80; 7.85; 7.90; 7.95; 8.00; 8.05; 8.10; 8.15; 8.20; 8.25; 8.30; 8.35; 8.40; 8.45; 8.50; 8.55; 8.60; 8.65; 8.70; 8.75; 8.80; 8.85; 8.90; 8.95; 9.00; 9.05; 9.10; 9.15; 9.20; 9.25; 9.30; 9.35; 9.40; 9.45; 9.50; 9.55; 9.60; 9.65; 9.70; 9.75; 9.80; 9.85; 9.90; 9.95; 1.00; 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; 1.25; 1.30; 1.35; 1.40; 1.45; 1.50; 1.55; 1.60; 1.65; 1.70; 1.75; 1.80; 1.85; 1.90; 1.95; 2.00; 2.05; 2.10; 2.15; 2.20; 2.25; 2.30; 2.35; 2.40; 2.45; 2.50; 2.55; 2.60; 2.65; 2.70; 2.75; 2.80; 2.85; 2.90; 2.95; 3.00; 3.05; 3.10; 3.15; 3.20; 3.25; 3.30; 3.35; 3.40; 3.45; 3.50; 3.55; 3.60; 3.65; 3.70; 3.75; 3.80; 3.85; 3.90; 3.95; 4.00; 4.05; 4.10; 4.15; 4.20; 4.25; 4.30; 4.35; 4.40; 4.45; 4.50; 4.55; 4.60; 4.65; 4.70; 4.75; 4.80; 4.85; 4.90; 4.95; 5.00; 5.05; 5.10; 5.15; 5.20; 5.25; 5.30; 5.35; 5.40; 5.45; 5.50; 5.55; 5.60; 5.65; 5.70; 5.75; 5.80; 5.85; 5.90; 5.95; 6.00; 6.05; 6.10; 6.15; 6